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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Programme of Constitutional Amendment.

Let us suppose, for the sake of the supposition, that the Republican party now commits itself in earnest to the policy of trust repression through a Constitutional amendment investing the Federal Government with direct power over business industry within the States.

A resolution proposing such an amendment was prepared two years ago and introduced into the House of Representatives. It was powerfully advocated there by the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLE-FIELD of Maine. More than that. The resolution was actually reported by the Committee on the Judiciary and received the favoring votes of not less than 154 members of the House, all but six of them being Republicans. This resolution starting the Constitutional amendment would have passed the House at that time if a majority vote had been sufficient to pass it and a two-thirds vote had not been required. It would have been adopted at that time, however, not with any expectation of amending the Constitution, but for political humbug only, that is, to head off the Democrats on this issue in the Presidential campaign then about to begin.

It was a crude and dishonest political trick, but that is of no particular consequence at present. . Suppose the enterprise should be resumed at the next session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, this time in good faith and with a serious purpose to put the amendment through and thus to get at the trusts.

If such should become the deliberate intention of the Republican party, a resolution similar to that of 1900 could be passed in the House with little delay and perhaps after only a perfunctory discussion of the principles involved, provided about forty Democrats were persuaded to join the united Republican membership in order to secure the necessary two-thirds of the House. Let us suppose that this could be done. The progress of the resolution through the 14th amendment... June 16, 1866 July 21, 1868 25 House would undoubtedly be facilitated by the mere circumstance of the buncombe vote of two years ago. One hundred and forty-eight Republican members have already committed themselves by their votes on June 1, 1900, to such a resolution. If the majority should now favor it solidly, and the number of Demoeratic auxiliaries should be increased from the six of two years ago to the forty now needed, the resolution would pass the House at the next session. It would then go to the Senate.

That it could be passed in the Senate before the adjournment of the Fiftyseventh Congress on March 4, 1903, there is no reason to believe. Even under the most urgent pressure from the Executive, a project so radical, so farreaching, so portentous of immeasurable changes in the fabric of our institutions, is bound to receive in the Senate the most deliberate consideration. The Constitutional amendment would be scrutinized in that body from every point of view. Its supposed urgency as a measure for the immediate repression of the trusts would not prevent the most exhaustive discussion. The Democratic Senators, who are ever watchful of any proposed invasion of the reserved rights of the States, could and would prevent action on the resolution before March 4. even if every Republican Senator had made up his mind to vote for it. There would be no such Republican unanimity for the resolution; that is certain. But if it were not certain, the resolution would not the less be doomed to failure in the present Senate, where, as in the House, a two-thirds vote is necessary.

Therefore, under the most favorable circumstances reasonably conceivable. the Fifty-seventh Congress would expire next March without having completed the preliminary legislation required before the proposed amendment can be submitted to the States for their ratification.

Meanwhile, there will have occurred the election of an entire House of Representatives, and of several members of the Senate. One of three things must happen: First, Republican gains so extensive as to give that party a clear twothirds majority in both House and Senate; secondly, a Democratic success giving the Democrats control of the House, but not of the Senate; and, thirdly, a practical continuation of the present political status in both houses. In the first case-a contingency which

may be regarded as the least probable of all—the preliminary resolution might be put through the House and Senate either at an extra session called for the purpose by the President, or some time at the first regular session, that is to say, in the early months of 1904. The question would then be taken out of national politics before the beginning of the Presidential campaign of that year; a result which Mr. ROOSEVELT doubtless ardently desires, knowing as he must the disastrous effect of prolonged agitation on these lines upon the business prosperity of the country. But this relatively prompt disposition of the matter can be expected only in case the promoters of the amendment secure at once the necessary two-thirds majority in both House and Senate. Hence, it can hardly be said to be within the range of reasonable expectation.

In the second case, namely, that of a Democratic tidal wave this fall giving that party control of the Fifty-eighth House, the passage of a resolution problem." submitting a Constitutional amendment

would be postponed for at least two ity is that in due time Mexico will array years. The Democracy has its own plans | itself with the enlightenment of civilizafor reaching the trusts. If it gains a position of advantage in the House, it will never lend itself, or any consider- of the careful preparation President able part of its membership, to the promotion of a Republican party measure, whatever of that sort might happen while it remains in an irresponsible minority in that body.

The other and more probable suppo-

sition is that this fall's elections will

leave the two parties in Congress in

their present relation. In that case,

supposing as before that the amendment

resolution had passed the Fifty-seventh

House and failed in the Senate, it would

have to be passed anew in the House at

the session beginning next December

and go again to the Senate, some time

gandism would be resumed in Congress,

under somewhat less favorable condi-

putting the Constitutional amendment

But that does not enact the amendment

itself. It merely submits the same

to the States for ratification. The Leg-

islatures of thirty-four States, or Con-

stitutional conventions in thirty-four

States, as the joint resolution of Con-

gress may propose, must ratify before

the amendment becomes a part of the

How much time would be consumed by

the process of ratification? We may

form some idea from the record of past

experience. The table here subjoined

shows in each case the date of enactment

by Congress, the date of Executive pro-

mulgation as having been ratified by the

necessary number of States, and the in-

terval between the two dates indicating

First 10 amend'ts .. Sept. 25, 1789 Dec. 15, 1791 26

11th amendment... Sept. 5, 1794 Jan. 8, 1798 40

13th amendment... Feb. 1, 1865 Dec. 18, 1865 10

15th amendment ... Feb. 27, 1869 Mar. 30, 1870 13

This shows that the average time be-

be enabled to take up the practical

We presume that these are the consid-

erations which have led that Republican

pioneer in thought concerning trust

repression, that earnest and uncompro-

mising advocate of restriction by Federal

of Maine, to abandon and publicly re-

nounce his former belief that the way to

reach the trusts is through an amend-

The Silver Money of Mexico.

The Mexican Herald, the excellent

paper printed in English at the capital of

Mexico, corrects the assumption of many

of our journals that President DIAZ is

timidly avoiding a plain and easy duty

in not establishing the gold standard

and getting rid of the unstable silver

currency from which Mexico is now

"It is not quite so simple a thing " to

do as these American writers suppose.

the Mexican Herald explains. "The loss

tuations of the silver peso, which the rest

of the world persists in treating like mere

ordinary bullion," our contemporary and

a very great part of the Mexicans ac-

knowledge and deplore. The wage-earn-

ing and salaried classes are "pinched

badly by the slicing-off process that is

going on in the purchasing power of the

dollar," and " the railway corporations,

with gold interest to meet abroad, with

supplies to buy on a gold basis," are in

Why, then, does not President DIAZ

proceed to adopt the gold standard at

entitled to consideration by the Govern-

a change to the gold standard, and the

"All the growers and exporters of staple tropical

products who are enjoying the immense bonus of a

gold premium of 140 per cent., meantime paying

wages and taxes in sliver, urge that they must be

protected. Many of the newer manufacturers

look on the gold premium as an additional amount

President DIAZ and his Minister of

Finance, however, are studying the

problem carefully, with a view to reach-

ing a safe solution. "They have at

their command the best foreign expert

opinion regarding the future of silver,

for let us be sure," says the Mexican

Herald. " that the great European and

American bankers are in touch with this

Government. Every foreign investor

in this country, every powerful banker

who has aided in placing Mexican bonds

abroad, is studying the Mexican money

President must move cautiously:

suffering.

the same fix.

ment of the United States Constitution.

question of legislation.

12th amendment... Dec. 12, 1803 Sept. 25, 1804

Enacted. Promulgated. Months.

the time required for the process:

resolution through Congress.

signature and becoming law.

United States Constitution.

that the present delay is only a proof

DIAZ is making before he takes that im-

portant step. "Much goes on behind

the tranquil front of the Government of

which the public know nothing."

Three-Cent Tom Under Canvas. At Lorain to-morrow the Hon. Tom LOFTIN JOHNSON begins his great circus campaign. Ten wagons, twenty "experienced canvasmen," the Three-Cent gospel tent, which holds 3,500 persons, and his fast automobile are with him. Johnson buttons by the bushel will be distributed. Three-Cent Tom is a candidate for Governor in 1903 and for President in 1904. Meanwhile, he will be on permanent exhibition.

in the winter or spring of 1904. The slow process of discussion and propa-The speech which he made at his Democratic State Convention Wednestions. The Presidential campaign of day shows that he is the fittest heir of 1904 would then be about to begin. It is Mr. BRYAN. He is the greatest all-around a truism to say that the measure could anti-monopolist in the Democratic party. not possibly at such a time command He proposes to " sweep monopolies from the Democratic help needed to enact it. the statute books of the people." He After the election, when the Fifty-eighth finds the money question "no dead Congress met in December, 1904, for its issue;" and although a gold man he second session, the case might be diflauds the "free silver fight " as "the ferent. The anti-trust Democrats, defirst great protest of the American people against monopolies." He is an feated in the elections of November, 1904, and hopeless of any opportunity anti-imperialist because he is an antito deal with the question in their own monopolist and "there would be no way, might then be willing to assist in subject colonies if colonies could give no monopoly franchises." Having got as rich out of monopoly franchises as he About the first of March, 1905, is thereneeds to be, he has become the burliest fore the earliest date at which, with the spouter against them. He is against most favorable circumstances meanthem all, State, national or severely while and the most rapid progress in local. Is there any other Democrat who the formation of favoring sentiment, we can compete with Tom as a universal can reasonably imagine the amendment anti-monopolist? resolution as receiving the President's

With his money, his alert intelligence, his adaptability, his quick eye for effect, his ample figure, his melodramatic face, his readiness to avail himself of humbug without being its dupe, his love of novelty, his continuous good humor and unfailing " cheek," Tom Johnson is one of the liveliest politicians in the world. As a stage setter and calcium-light man he has hardly a rival. If he is Mr. BRYAN's accepted successor in the part of the leading man in the War against Wealth, the show may be better than

The trouble is with the play, not the performer.

### The Rule of the Road.

The responsibility for the accident at was put in danger and the Secret Service attendant was killed, was settled upon the motorman in charge of the trolley car the moment after Mr. ROOSEVELT had picked himself up and completed his short and indignant conversation with him. "I had the right of way," said the motorman. "You had a right to look out for yourself."

tween the enactment of the resolution In this country the rules of the road by Congress and the completion of the are superior to any person, however process of amendment has been twenty high in office. But the fault of the motormonths and fifteen days. Supposing that man's theory was that, according to the the resolution of Congress was adopted rules of the road, he was wrong. He on March 1, 1905, and that average speed came up from behind; he was the " overwas made by the States in the ratificataking ship." Under these circumstances tion of the Sixteenth or anti-trust running into the President's carriage amendment, that momentous change in partook practically of wanton arrogance, even if the car had for the moment got beyond control. Coming up behind a means of wringing concessions from the the fundamental law and in the genius of our American institutions would be consummated, at the earliest, on Nov. vehicle at a speed where, if it turned ightly from its path, an accident would Under the Constitutional amendment be inevitable, is forbidden to any trolley then completed, the Fifty-ninth Congress. in the winter and spring of 1907, would

It is not to be supposed that the motorman in this case, MADDEN, was maliciously indifferent to the rights of those aspect. with whom he collided. Probably he had got into his head the perverted notion that, being in charge of a public car, he had the right of way over a private carriage. The law does not discriminate in Carbon ...... that manner. It is founded on principles of justice and safety. Before the law law, the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD a carriage is as good as a car; a man is as good as a corporation.

## Bad Business.

It has been the universal public practice in this country to encourage business, to treat it considerately and in a manner friendly and helpful. President CANTOR, however, the leader of the opposition to a grant to the Pennsylvania railroad to enter this city, is striving for another policy, although the enterprise he opposes would be of scarcely equalled public advantage, and completed at an immense cost.

President CANTOR and his friends refuse to give the necessary license. except upon the very last concession to which he thinks the railroad can be driven to submit. In our opinion, this is very and the annoyance incident to the flucbad business.

The Hon. JIM TILLMAN, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, is a singular person. He attributes his defeat for the Democratic nomination for Governor to the Hon. N. C. GONZALES, editor of the Columbia State, and offers to resign if Mr. GONZALES will " face to face and man to man call me a liar, a blackguard or a cow-Now, plenty of other folks have called Mr. TILLMAN by such endearing names and to his face; and he has been as meek as a spring lamb. It makes all the difference in the world to Mr. THAMAN who the name caller is. Most Palmetto once? Powerful interests in Mexico editors and politicians have the privilege of calling him what they please, but Mr. ment believe that they would suffer from GONZALES has a peculiarly irritating effect on Jumping Jim's nerves. It is hard to understand why a man who has been " called out of his name" so frequently should be eager for more.

> If the kind-hearted people, or a few of them, who contribute funds to the Gerry society, were to visit the society's new court, hear the cases and mark the decisions. they would probably come to the conclusion that the Gerry society is in reality an establishment for cruelty to children. Let us take the first case, as reported in THE SUN. ANNIE REAGAN and GEORGE KESsington, aged 16 and 9 years, were brought before his Honor, Justice OLMSTED, for picking up garbage in Gansevoort Market.' which in reality means picking crumbs out of barrels, no uncommon crime in New York, unfortunately. The case was adjourned until the Gerry agent who arrested them could decide whether their parents were fit to have them or not.

Another child was kidnapped and found guilty of the horrible crime of possessing 600 pennies, clearly a case of dumb luck at The inference of this Mexican author- craps according to the holy agent. The discoverer,

case was adjourned. It was altogether too serious an affair to be dealt with offhand. tion in adopting the gold standard, and

Four small boys were charged with deeping in the first degree; in ordinary terms they were caught snoozing " under the arches of the Brooklyn Bridge. Some wretches who dared to play base

ball were promptly disposed of. 'Finally," to quote from the report two pretty and well-dressed children appeared. They were MARGARET KELLY, aged 12, and DOROTHY KELLY, aged 7. Their father was a jeweller and was represented in court by a lawyer, who denounced the action of the society in this case as outrageous, and demanded the children's

Briefly, the ruling of his Honor was Not much!" The father was not allowed speak to his children in the court room, and his Honor handed them over to the

kind care of the society. There were many other cases of a somewhat similar nature, and the parting scenes in the court were heartrending. And so

the thing goes on.

A curious show is now appearing to smail ouses on the Illinois circuit. It is preceded

by this advertisement: Senator WILLIAM E. MASON, Illinois's favorite son, will soon visit your town. Kindly invite all the neighbors for miles around and give him a grand welcome, as he is one of our nation's best men. Be sure and bring the big and little folks, and we will have a 'hot time' when BILLIE MASON

Unfortunately the people are much less cordial than the advertisements. The " hot time " turns out to be decidedly cool, and the welcome to one of the nation's best men is far from grand. This is to be regretted. Mr. Mason stands high as an entertainer.

Never did a challenger come, see and surrender quicker than Mr. JOHN A. DEAKE, the owner of Savable. He won't make the match to which he invited all contemporary owners. All the same, it won't do to decry Savable. He won the Futurity.

### THE MINERS AND POLITICS. An Ex-Coal Heaver on the Delusions Imposed on the Strikers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much prominence has recently been given to the interviews wherein Senator Platt and Senator Quay are quoted as saying that the coal strike

As it appears to an ex-mine worker it would seem that the miners are once more to be made the plaything of the politicians, to the end that machine rule in Pennsylvania may be perpetuated and the "plum tree" shaken for the benefit of the sacred few who are in

league with the senior Senator of this State.

I ask your kind indulgence while I air the views of one who has given some time to the study of the problem that is now agitating the people of the anthracite region, and the Pittsfield whereby the President's life ill effect of such proclamations upon the workmen who listened to the siren voice of such leaders as John Mitchell, national president, and T. D. Nichols, district president, of the United Mine Workers, and who, in response to the resolution of the Hazleton convention. threw down their tools, suspended work and

Since that time their hopes have been constantly raised by reports from the leaders that they were on the verge of winning conessions from the operators and yet. withstanding the declaration of District President Nichols made prior to the strike the effect that the miners would be victorious within two months, they are now approaching the completion of the fourth month without any prospects of victory or concessions in sight

The whole sum of the alluring promises held out to the anthracite miner, viz: aid from pumpmen, firemen and engineers. sympathetic strikes by railroad men, longshoremen and teamsters, and finally the operators, has proved to be a tissue offfaise

ers have now recourse to that ancient plea, political interference.

Desiring to, if possible, enlighten my brother of the anthracite region upon the figure he cuts in the hands of Mr. Quay, I beg to submit a few figures upon the political

the Presidential election year, that in the ten anthracite-producing counties of the State, the Republican, Democratic and Pro-hibitionist vote for Presidential Electors was as follows:

1	Dauphin			1		43			4	ï					,									22,824
ı	Lackawanna	Cordon.			V.							ì						'n.						32,297
ı	Luzerne			6				6.4	c ac		٠.		x - (					ĸ				ì		39,199
Ī	Northumberi	and	١.,																					16,857
1	Schuylkill						×	10.4					0.4				×					·		30,103
١	Sullivan			10.0		, ,	×			ų.		,			,					٠.				2,780
1	Susquehanna		- 10						×									,		,				9,058
l	Wayne	n ei	3.4	P.1					×	+		×	4))		*			٠		,	,	į		6,311
١	Total					.,			à		. ,			×	. 1			i				*		176,323
ı	In the san	ne i	ve	a	r	. 1	a	C)	20	91	rd	li	n	œ	4	ı	,	t	h	•	1	-	Pi	port of
ı	the Superin	ten	d	6	1		n	•		۱	h	1	Ī	ī	1		.,	ù	ï	7		ŕ	1	Mines
ī	there were	OB	in	1,				r	-	n		٠,	i	n f	i	v			à	t	á	٦	1	mining
1	as follows:		*	**		-	-	١	1	*	•	^	•	•	•	••	*	• •	ď	*	u		1	
1	as innows:																							

Drivers and runners
Doorboys and helpers
All other inside employee Outside foremen Blacksmiths and carpenters. Engineers and firemen Slate pickers , bookkeepers and cierks. 49,684 All other outside employees.

Grand total ... 143.881 If we eliminate the persons who have not the right to vote, boys, &c., under age as slate pickers, doorboys, helpers, drivers and runners, and also the persons who cannot be controlled by the United Mine Workers, such as foremen, carpenters, fire bosses and clerks, we have left, approximately, 107,000 persons.

such as foremen, carpenters, fire bosses and clerks, we have left, approximately, 107,000 persons.

Inasmuch, however, as the majority of the coal is loaded by unnaturalized foreigners, and a large amount of it is mined by the same class, about 42 per cent, is conceded a fair estimate of those remaining who do not possess the right of frauchise. This leaves us about 64,000, or about 36 per cent, of the voting strength of the anthracite counties.

Can the leaders of the mine workers deliver these votes into the hands of Mr. Quay? From the knowledge of the ideas as to their votes on political issues. I do not think so, and the present rank and file of the United Mine Workers will not now be made a political football, to be tossed about by men of the Hanna, Platt and Quay profession.

Again, President Mitchell has often declared that the United Mine Workers was not formed for, nor should it ever he made the tool of any politician, its only object being the ameitoration of the wage earner by the benigm doctrine of concliation, mediation and arbitration.

The only way in which this strike should be ended is for Mr. Mitchell to call upon these

benign doctrine of concination, inscillation and arbitration.

The only way in which this strike should be ended is for Mr. Mitchell to call upon those United Mine Workers who are holding men back from working by threats of, in the case of foreigners, being driven from the country, and in the case of the English-speaking miners, the penalty of themselves and children being o-tracized and hounded to death.

This is no imaginary picture but has the merit of truth, something which the statement of Mr. Mitchell in his alleged refutation of Mr. Hewitt's press interview does not possess.

of Mr. Hewitt's press interview does not possess.

In conclusion, let me beg the anthracite miner to pay no further heed to campaign lies for political purposes only. End your present woes, caused by ill-advised striking and resolve to cut loose from the machinations of leaders who have shown themselves powerless to aid you, and return to work under the conditions earned by the strike of 1990; and then, and then only will you cease to be the supplicating objects of charity that you now are, a condition thrust upon you from the start for political capital by the astute politicians from whom emanates the recent proclamation, "The strike will be settled in two weeks."

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 3.

## Vellow Fever and Mosquitoes.

statement in THE SUN that the propagation of yellow fever by mosquitoes was discovered by Walter Reed, United States Surgeon, is historically incorrect. Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana was the

### MEDIAN AGE OF OUR POPULATION HOW THE DE HIRSCH FUND GOES. TWO ALDERMEN BLOCK TUNNEL That of the Whites Has Increased 7.4 Years Since 1810.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Census Bureau to-day issued a bulletin showing the increasing age of the population of the continental United States. The bulletin says that in a former publication this increase was shown for the period from 1880 to 1900 by computing the average age of the population, and showed that in 1880 the average was 24.6 years; in 1890, it was 25.3 years and in 1900, 23.3 years. As the ages of the population were not reported by single years prior to 1880, this method of measurement cannot be applied to the results of earlier

Another method of computing the age of a large population is by the use of the median instead of the average in its ordinary form. The median age may be computed with close accuracy for a population, the ages of which are reported only by five year periods, on the assumption that the population within the five-year group containing the median was distributed among the five years in the proportion which prevailed in the same age group in 1900. With the aid of this assumption it has been possible to obtain the median age of the population of the United States for censuses prior to 1880, and a table has been compiled showing this increase in ten-year periods.

The table shows that there was an in-

crease in the median age of the white population of the United States during each decade from 1810 to 1900, amounting in the decade. The median age of the colored pop ulation, including negroes, Indians Mongolians, increased after 1830, but less regularity, the median age for 1840 and 1850 being the same and that for 1880 and 1890 being lower than that for 1870 and not much higher than that for 1860. The n dian age for 1870, however, may have be affected by the serious omissions in the count of the colored population of that year. The median age of the colored popula ion increased 3.0 years in the seventy-year period from 1830 to 1900, or only about half as fast as that of the whites. But during the last twenty years of the century the in-crease for the two groups has been sub-stantially the same, 1.9 years for the colored and 2.1 years for the whites.

The most marked increase in the median

age of the whites was in the decade 1840-1850, a period in which that of the negroes did not rise. The change was probably due to the influx in that decade of large numbers of adult immigrants, raising the median age.

Many complex influences have cooperated in producing as a resultant this steady change in the age composition of the population. Three may be mentioned the rapid progress of medical and sanitary science which has tended to increase the average length of life, the decrease in the relative number of children born, which has made the earlier age periods less pre-ponderant numerically in the total popuponderant numerically in the total population, and the influx, especially since 1840, of great numbers of adult immigrants, increasing the number in the older-age periods. The difference between the white and colored populations is doubtless due to the fact that these influences have wrought more powerfully upon the white race than upon the colored.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN has given great prominence during the last few days to two men whom doubtless it supposes to be representative Irishmen namely, Patrick Egan, former United States the ex-Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I.

Will you allow a Rhode Islander, who knows whereof he speaks, to say that this fellow Carroll announces his withdrawal from the Clan-na-Gael at a most opportune time for himself? He had been stealthily and with the cowardly methods that charac-terize him making odious charges against certain men whom he has hated for many years, but taking care that the letters containing the charges should be handed round without divulging his name. His name leaked out, however, and Mr. Carroll was challenged to the proof and asked to confront the men whom he manigned. Like the skuiking coward that he is, he gets out to avoid "facing the music" next Monday evening. This fellow Carroll owes all his prominence to his connec-tion with the Clan-ma-Gael, and would have er been heard of outside the police court but for his connection with that organi-zation. His work counts for nothing among decent Irishmen, for when the thing he de-scribes was actually going on he was one decent Irishmen, for when the thing he describes was actually going on he was one of the shining lights of the Triangle, covering up rascality and helping to "pull the wool over the eyes" of honest, but misguided men. He tried to make a tool of John Boyle O'Reilly once by asking him to cable to Parnell that Dr. Cronin had sailed for England to testify for the London Times, but the finding of Cronin's corpse in the catch basin where Carroll's "pals" had flung it prevented the too-confiding O'Reilly from disgracing himself.

too-confiding O'Reilly from disgracing himself.

Might I ask you what are the kind of Irishmen who have confidence in Patrick Egan?

Do you know anything of his recent failure to get permission from the Clan leaders to allow him to use the organization to sell wild-cat mining stock for a "hole in the ground" in Montana, and what that action of theirs has had to do with his "resignation" from a body in which he was as discredited as he was in Chile, where he had nearly succeeded in bringing on a war with the United States for the purpose of saving for himself a concession which Balmaceda had given to Egan's son for ah express company, in violation of for the purpose of saving for interest of cession which Balmaceda had given to Egan's son for an express company, in violation of his honor as a representative of this Republic?

Ask the Republican leaders in this city for ask Gen. Kerwin and M. D. Gallagher) what were Egan's reasons for denouncing the party and coing over to Bryan last Presidential election, and you will hear something that will cause you to think twice before publishing attacks from this worn-out political hack on men who cannot in the nature of things defend themselves. You have flifty Irish readers who despise Egan for the one who cares a rap for him.

NEW YORN, Sept. 3. BRYAN MUEPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been greatly edified by the conversions re-ported in THE SUN of Patrick Egan and Hugh Carroll. I left the Clan-na-Gael thirteer years ago because it was as Mr. Carroll deyears ago because it was as Mr. Carroll describes it. At that time he was one of its shining lights, hobnobling with Le Caron and a stanch supporter of Aleck Sullivan, the jury briber who stole the Land League funds with the help of Patrick Egan. Robbery and murder were all right in Mr. Carroll's eyes then, when Sullivan got Cronin butchered and Egan paid the Phonix Park assassins with Land League money.

But it seems a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. They have been converted to honest ways and the Clan-na-Gael is no longer ruled by their friends. There is no longer any swag to be divided.

New YORK, Sept. 3. THOMAS BRENNAN.

## Veteran Organization for Spanish War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! As a veteran of the recent war with Spain, I have been anylously watching and waiting for a general organization among those who participated in that war to form a society or order to promote the interests of those that volunteered or served during that time on lines somewhat similar to the G. A. R. and other veteran societies of the Rebellion.

somewhat similar to the G. A. R. and other veteral societies of the Rebellion.

Several spasmodic attempts have been made in various localities, only to sparkle and splutter for a brief period, and then go out. Recently I have been attracted by a society of Spanish war veterans and upon investigating their claims for recognition. find that there is a pretence of organization, which consists of saveral smaller bodies scattered through certain districts. But the officers who seem to be at their head are comparatively unknown, inactive, and the bent of their energy in the organization's welfare is, for personal gain and notoriety, as can be attested by the wholesale distribution of pictures, clad in the uniform of his order of one of the so-called leading officers, who was a candidate for a political office in Manhattan at the last election, which is in direct violation of the laws which are supposed to govern them.

office in Manhattan at the last election, which is in direct violation of the laws which are supposed to govern them.

I know that there are a great many who served in the war with Spain who would be justiy proud to be identified with some kind of a society that had for its objects the upbuilding of a strong, non-sectarian, non-political, self-sustaining organization, presided over by men of affairs and influence, whose brief army records in the late war are above reproach. I have been importuned several times to affiliate with this organization, but I can neither spare the time or cost to throw away at something that has no future, except for a few privates and non-commissioned officers to parade before the public, with such tiles as Major-Generals, Generals and Colonels, &c. It is a crying shame that all the many little pariotic societies that organized after the late unpleasantness have been swallowed up by this "Greedy, title-grabbing outh."

I hope some one will take this matter up, and let the public know that a first-class society in every respect is in process of organization, and I am sure that there would be a general response throughout the country from a desirable class of veterans of the war with Spain that would rally to its support. It would mean something worth working and fighting for; as it egists to day it means nothing.

New York, Aug. 37.

JOHN SANTIAGO.

## More Than Two Millions Spent Last Year to Aid His Fellow Jews.

The Jewish World publishes to-day balance sheet of the accounts of the Jewish Colonization Association, the trust created by the late Baron de Hirsch with a donation of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of helping his coreligionists. Israel Zangwill recently challenged the administrators to produce their accounts and tell the Jewish public what they were doing with the

The report shows that \$2,019,597.30 was spent, and that seven-eighths of this sum was obtained by interest and one-eighth

y drawing on capital.

The effort to plant Jewish colonies in the Argentine Republic cost last year, in round numbers, \$230,000 for direct relief, round numbers, \$230,000 for direct relief, \$435,000 for purchase of new land and \$65,000 for administrative purposes. American organizations received \$40,000 by way of subventions, \$110,000 by way of loan for agricultural work and the settlement of individual farms. In Russia the association spent \$100,000 on schools, \$5,000 in subventions, \$150,000 for erecting workers' dwellings in Wilna and \$30,000 in loans. The most striking items in the accounts are a loan for the weavers of the prayer shawls in Dubrovna amounting to \$170,000 and the purchase of land in Galicia for the purpose of colonization, requiring an outlay of \$120,000. The administrative expenses were \$150,000, or about 71/2 per cent. of the total expended.

### MAINE PASSENGERS COMPLAIN. Agents of the Steamship Line Promise

Rigid Investigation. Thirty passengers who arrived here on Wednesday on the steamer North Star of the Maine Steamship Company signed a written protest to the company yesterday complaining of their treatment on the voyage. The passengers said that the ticket agent promised cots, but that there were not enough to go around; that the officers were uncivil and that they did not look out for the comfort of the passengers. The complaint stated that many had to sleep on the floor of the cabin with suit cases for pillows and that in the daytime there were not enough camp chairs.

General Passenger Agent Roone aid yesterday that he would make an investigation when the North Star returned.

He said the company never provided cots, only mattresses, and he was sure that the agent did not promise cots to the passengers. There were only 400 persons on board, he said, and only about 100 were without staterooms. The com-plaint about incivility of the officers, he said, would be rigidly investigated.

### NO STONES THROWN AT HIM.

Minister Wu Denies One Came Through His Car Window in the Mining District. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- Minister Wu Tingfang called to see acting Secretary of State Adee this morning to inquire regarding the President's condition. In the course of his conversation with Adee, Mr Wu referred to his recent Adee, Mr Wu referred to his recent trip through Pennsylvania and said the report that he had been coldly received by the striking miners was not true. Mr. Wu also denied the story that while riding also denied the story that while riding on an express train through the mining districts a stone had been thrown through the window of his car, smashing the glass and showering the fragments over him. Mr. Wu said he had no such narrow escape from injury, no stones had been thrown and the trip had been as peaceful as possible. Moreover, he insisted that he had been received with great courtesy and considerareceived with great courtesy and considera-tion by the miners in every instance.

### MAGYARS ARE GOOD CITIZENS. Mayor Low Compliments the Hungarian

Delegate Upon Their Character. Joseph Zseni, who brought the Hungarian flag to the Hungarian societies here, called upon the Mayor yesterday at the City Hall with several well-known members of the Hungarian community of this city. Mr. Zseni told the Mayor that he was the bearer of a message of thanks from the federation of the Hungarian societies to the people of city for the consideration shown to the Hungarians. The Mayor replied that whether they were Magyar or Slav he had always considered the Hungarians who settled in this country good citizens

Lower Carfares Asked for School Children. A resolution introduced by Alderman Sullivan was passed at yesterday's meeting of the board, asking the street railroad companies of this city to grant reduced fares to school children upon school days. His idea, he explained, is to prevent the overcrowding of schools in the congested districts. No suggestion was made in the resolution as to what reducion the companies should make

New Elevated Station for Zoo Visitors. Plans have been filed with the Bronx Building Bureau for a new passenger station to be built for the elevated railway on St. John's College grounds at Pelham avenue and Bronx Park for the accommodation of the holiday throngs visiting the zoological park. The station is to cost \$15,000.

### To Civilize Hungary's Gypsies by Force. From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

VIENNA. Sept. 2.-A bold experiment is to be tried by the Hungarian Government. to be tried by the Hungarian Government. It proposes to civilize the gypsies by force. A commission of experts has recommended that every town and village in Hungary shall have a number of gypsies allotted to it, whether they like it or not. They are to be trained to handicrafts or to agricultural labor, and such of them as refuse to bend their necks to the yoke are to be gathered into two great reformatories holding 1,000 each.

From the Baltimore Sun.
"Is Jewish exclusiveness becoming a legend rather than a reality?" asks the London Chronick in connection with the following data from Australia which would seem to suggest an affirmative answer. In New South Wales, according to the recently published matrimonial statistics, during the last year no less than sixty-seven Jewesse. selected husbands from the Church of England while 17 mated with Catholics and 11 found their affinities in the Presbyterian fold. One hundred and fifty one Jews were united to Angilcan wives 62 to Catholics, 13 to Presbyterians, 12 to Methodists. 4 to non-denominationalists and 2 to Congregationalists, while a solitary son of Israel is reported to have wed a Baptist. Altogether of 781 Jewish marriages, 341 were more or less

From the Brattleboro Reformer. Speaking of the Rev. Sam Small and his drunk Brattleboro, it may be interesting to note that in old resident of Brattleboro claims that some thirty odd years ago, when John B. Gough, the great temperance orator, came here to lecture, he, too, got a jag of greater or less dimensions. Another great reformer, this one a woman, Harriet Martineau, also succumbed to the wiles of pro hibition some sixty years ago. Perhaps the Rev. it is in the prohibition air. A man always wants

## Columbus and the Hoe.

Columbus was pleading his cause before Ferdi-

my voyage. "Ah," interposed the fair Queen, "then you are the original 'Man With the Ho.' " Crestfallen at this comment, the great navigator

#### .Fean of Arc's Revertes. Joan of Arc was reviewing the situation "Strange," she murmured, "they talk about the Beef Trust, and yet it seems easy to get the

Remarking that this was pretty Swift, she then proceeded to polish up her Armour.

# Majority of the Conferees Favor a Fran-

chise Without Labor Clauses. It was learned vesterday that Aldern Walkley, James and Longfellow, three of the five of the hoard's conferees in matter of the Pennsylvania tunnel from chise, are in favor of granting the franch as it now stands, that is, without the lab clauses. Mr. Walkley said yesterday the if no agreement is reached at the adjourned conference to be held on Sept. 13 he and two colleagues will offer a majority rep recommending the granting of the franchi Borough President Cantor says that ey should the Aldermen present a favoral majority report he and Alderman Sulliv will oppose the passage of the unless the company binds itself to prevailing rate of wages and enforce eight-hour day. Mr. Canter intimated he was confident that the board w support his attitude and again reject

franchise.

Mayor Low and President Cantor ha a long conference yesterday after about the franchise deadlock. It learned afterward that Mr. Cantor to Mayor that he would continue to cany form of contract submitted it Aldermen which did not cental, the clauses. As the Pennsylvania ha-nounced that it will relinquish the t rather than submit to unjustifiable be reached at the conference

## ANTI-IMPERIALISTS ALIVE.

#### They Say-No Confidence in Roosevelt and Still Agitating. BOSTON, Sept. 4 - The Executive Com-

mittee of the New England Anti-Imperialist League met here to-day and took occasio to deny that the League had suspended agitation of the Philippine question. The following declaration, signed by George S. Boutwell, president, and Erving Winslow secretary, was issued:

secretary, was issued:

The rumors which have appeared recently that the Anti-Imperialists would suspen agitation for the present and await the results of President Roosevelt's policy, as witnout any foundation whatever.

On the contrary, they declare that the have no confidence in President Roosevelt' policy or purpose, as declared in his recenspeeches, and that the Anti-Imperialism will aid in the election of members of Congress who are opposed to continued occurpation of the Pulippines and woo are is favor of the establishment of an independent government without delay.

### SECRETARY SHAW HERE. Visits the Public Stores-Non-Committal on Recent Clashes.

cretary of the Treasury Shaw visited the Public Stores yesterday, spending an hour in conference with Appraiser Whitehead regarding routine Department business. Secretary Shaw was asked if he had anything to say concerning the clashes between the Appraisers and Collector Stranahan over the board's refusal to return protest papers to the Collecto for reexamination after he had referred

them to the board for adjudication.
"It will, of course, be necessary to determine that question some time," said Mr. Shaw. "I think the Attorney-General Mr. Shaw. "I think the Attorney-General has decided in somewhat similar cases that papers could at all times be withdrawn from before tribunds if contesting parties." from before tribunals if contesting parties desired to settle their differences out of

## GLOWING FUTURE FOR LOW.

Christian Endeavorer Predicts That Some Day the Mayor Will Be President. Mayor Low heard himself alluded to yes terday as a future President of the United States. The prediction that he would one day be President was made at a Christian

Endeavor convention which is being held in Mount Zion Church, at West Tenth and Bleecker streets. In replying to an address of welcome delivered by the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. J. Sulla Cooper, referred to the wide difference between a politician and a statesman, and classed Mr. Low as a states-man of the highest order. Then he predicted that some time, when great problems might have to be solved by the nation, Mr. Low would be in the Presidential chair

## For Voting Machines \$182.020

The provisional estimates of city depart ments for next year are being prepared A feature of the Election Board's budge is an item of \$732,020 for voting machines This sum will represent the cost of the new machines, and it will rest with the Board of Estimate to say whether they shall be used or not.

## President Roosevelt as a Speaker

From the New Haven Evening Register It is not possible to compare Mr. Roosevelt as public speaker with any other President of the United States who held office during the reco lection of the oldest living voter. He stands absorbed lutely alone in his style of public speaking, recognizes none of the rules and traditions which at supposed to hedge in a President, and uses w really charming indifference the words and e ons which come to him most readily to ex press his ideas and proclaim his convictions, ethough they bear him very close to the borders street slang. It would be confusing to judge him by these speeches if it were not for his perso ality. He is distinctly the most interesting man i public life. Without regard to party he is regarde as honest and sincere, and hence language and certain boylshness which would not be forgive: another succeed in his case in evading criticism President McKinley developed real powers public speaking, and at the moment of his assass in tion had just completed a speech of rare felle! and power. One will search in vain for a suggestion of the Roosevelt spontaneity. When former Presi dent Harrison made his celebrated swing around the continental circle his frequent public speech surprised even those who had served with him Congress. A man of exactly opposite temper ment from Mr. Roosevelt, with a far less varie public training, but with a far larger personal tagget into national subjects and issues, a man reserved disposition. Mr. Harrison neverthele made a series of speeches which were remarkable for their geniality and grasp of local sentiment They should, after the manner of human criticis completely overshadow the speeches made President Roosevelt, but they not only do not so, but they neither invite nor permit compariso We are entirely mistaken in our judgment if, afall, the people of the country do not prefer the dresses of the present Chief Executive than predecessor. Their breeziness and intense humaity please and disarm those who would make the the gun makes the instrument of explosion

that the President is more of a preacher than a orator, and we are inclined to the opinion that the is so. There are a number of public speakers who are known by their skill alone in that direction a over the country who succeed in what the late Mr Bromley used to call "the turning up of sentences with ampler oratorical powers, but no one would think of calling them preachers, or even mer freighted with a mission. It will be noticed that while Mr. Roosevelt shows a remarkable apprecia tion of human nature, he sticks very closely to he universal text, which is always that of good active citizenship. He has put it, during his ... England trip, in a hundred different ways, but sense and essence it always gets back to the simple assertion that it is no use being good unless that admirable quality shows itself in good deeds 11does not believe a man should be content to wes his citizenship, he should use it, constantly and persistently, to raise the standard of govern ment and the tone of society. It is his o to all of us to pitch with such heedlessness of personal consequences into the numerous cur rents and deep waters of life, there is not one of the who is not obliged to admit that his theory is no only a sound one, but one which is essential to the ment. It is a Rooseveltian paraphrase of Patr Henry's famous utterance that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The impression which the President is making on the country is an agreeable one, and bears very little relation to politics. His New England imp has imparted a still greater interest to the Western trip which he will soon take. It will be interesting to see if he uses the same personal and semi-con templative point of view on his Western trip, which will soon begin. At its close it will b judge more accurately than ever of his future. we imagine none will watch him more closely that